



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

**0 257 931
A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **87307185.6**

(51) Int. Cl. 4: **B43K 8/00, B43L 19/00,
B43K 7/08**

(22) Date of filing: **14.08.87**

The title of the invention has been amended
(Guidelines for Examination in the EPO, A-III,
7.3).

(30) Priority: **14.08.86 GB 8619809**
26.08.86 GB 8620611
24.10.86 GB 8625545

(43) Date of publication of application:
02.03.88 Bulletin 88/09

(84) Designated Contracting States:
BE DE FR GB GR IT

(71) Applicant: **Shah, Perveen**
356 Wilbraham Road
Chorlton Manchester(GB)

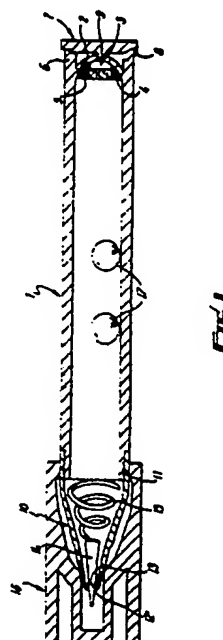
Applicant: **Javadpur, Syed Ahmed**
2 Ellesmere Road North
Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester(GB)

(72) Inventor: **Shah, Perveen**
356 Wilbraham Road
Chorlton Manchester(GB)
Inventor: **Javadpur, Syed Ahmed**
2 Ellesmere Road North
Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester(GB)

(74) Representative: **Funge, Harry et al**
M'CAW & CO. 41-51 Royal Exchange Cross
Street
Manchester M2 7BD(GB)

(54) **Liquid dispenser, particularly for dispensing correction fluid.**

(57) A dispenser implement for use in dispensing viscous fluids such as document correcting fluid, comprises an elongate barrel (1) having a fluid outlet (12) at one end and an air inlet (3) at the other end. A valve member (14) is biased by a spring (15) to close the outlet (12), and in use pressure of the valve member (14) on a document causes movement of the valve member (14) to allow the fluid to flow from the outlet (12). The air inlet (3) is closable by a cap (7) and movement of the valve member (14) is independent of the opening of air inlet (3), thereby ensuring adequate venting of the barrel (1) and an even flow of fluid through the outlet (12) in use of the dispenser. One or more rolling members (17) may be provided in the barrel (1) for agitating the fluid therein.



EP 0 257 931 A1

DISPENSER IMPLEMENTS

This invention relates to a dispenser implement, particularly although not exclusively, in the form of a writing or marking implement or pen for dispensing correction fluid.

For correcting errors in document it is well known to use a quick drying correction fluid comprising a particulate pigment dispersed in a volatile liquid medium. Conventionally the practice has been to apply the fluid in a relatively viscous form with a brush, but it is also known to use an applicator pen having a tubular barrel containing the fluid and a nib at one end through which the fluid can be dispensed with a writing or marking action. The requirement with such a pen is that it should be capable of dispensing a carefully regulated flow of fluid when a correction is to be made, yet leakage of fluid should be effectively prevented when the pen is not in use. To achieve this a relatively narrow nib outlet is provided and air admission to the interior of the barrel to replace dispensed fluid may be controlled or restricted. Thus, the nib may be in the form of a capillary tube and a pressurised system may be used whereby prior to dispense a pump mechanism is operated, e.g. by repeatedly pressing a button at the opposite end of the barrel to the nib, to increase the pressure of air within the barrel. With this arrangement in order to prevent the capillary nib from becoming blocked with dried deposits of the coating material it is known to provide a fine wire which extends along the nib and which can be moved backwards and forwards to encourage fluid flow e.g. by virtue of the connection of the wire along the interior of the barrel to the abovementioned pump button.

However, problems can arise with this known arrangement. Thus, due to the reliance on the use of a capillary nib, the viscosity of the fluid is especially important. If the viscosity is too low (say giving a time of below 19 seconds using a Hegmond 4 cup at 20°C), the fluid tends to drip from the nib; if it is too high (say giving a time above 22 seconds), it is difficult to start the fluid flowing along the nib. Even where the viscosity is within an optimum range, it may be difficult to prevent dripping from the pen in use, and also it may be difficult to start the pen after a period of non-use because of the tendency of the fluid to fall back from the nib due to gravity and/or due to the pumping action, and also because of the tendency for the nib to become blocked at its free end with dried material (especially if the nib is not covered with a cap and for a skin to form on the fluid in the pen. In practice, it may at least be necessary to wait say 15 to 20 seconds for the fluid to re-enter the nib, and in some cases vigorous shaking and

pumping for as long as 30 seconds or more may be required to start the fluid flow, the not uncommonly complete blockage rendering the pen useless may occur. The wire itself may be a source of problems in that accumulation of dried material may form around the wire and block the capillary. In addition, especially at lower viscosities the correction fluid settles out rapidly and it is desirable to accommodate ball bearings within the barrel which act to re-disperse settled material when the pen is shaken. The presence of the wire may make it difficult to accommodate such ball bearings or to allow contact with deposits in the region of the outlet to the nib. Moreover, the pen can be difficult or inconvenient to manufacture having regard to the requisite high tolerances of the diameters of the wire and the capillary tube bearing in mind that the differences in such diameters may be of the order of 0.05mm.

Further, due to the use of a pressurised system it is not possible or practical to achieve continuous dispense. In practice, a small amount of fluid is dispensed and the system then has to be re-pressurised whereby for example it is not possible to 'draw' a long line.

An object of the present invention is to provide a dispenser implement which is simple and convenient to manufacture and with which it is possible to achieve continuous dispense in a satisfactory manner using fluids of a wide range of viscosities.

According to the invention therefore there is provided a dispenser implement comprising a barrel providing a reservoir for fluid to be dispensed, a dispense outlet in communication with the reservoir at one end of the barrel, a valve for controlling flow of fluid through said outlet, said valve being normally biased to a closed position, and an openable and closable air inlet in communication with the reservoir, said inlet being openable to permit free admission of air from the atmosphere to the reservoir, and said valve being movable to an open position independently of the opening of said air inlet.

With this arrangement, due to the use of a valve-controlled outlet it is possible to achieve good flow when required whilst avoiding leakage problems, with fluids of a wide range of viscosities. Due to the use of an independently openable and closable air inlet, air admission can be effected as desired on a continuous basis thereby to permit continuous dispense of fluid, and internal mechanism such as a pump button with a linking wire can be omitted to the extent that the fluid reservoir may be relatively free of crevices in which deposited

material can accumulate, and there may be adequate space to accommodate ball bearings or the like to effect agitation of the fluid when the dispenser is shaken.

The air inlet may be at the opposite end of the barrel to the dispense outlet and a detachable cap or plug member may be provided for opening and closing the inlet. A porous fluid restricting element, such as a pad of foam plastics or the like, may be provided across the inlet to restrict or prevent inadvertent outflow of fluid when the inlet is open.

With regard to the said valve, this may take any suitable form. Preferably, however, the valve comprises an elongate valve member which extends through and externally of the outlet and is axially spring biased to a position at which it engages a valve seat around the outlet thereby to seal same, opening of the valve being effected by pushing the valve member axially inwardly so as to clear the seat, and in particular this opening of the valve may be arranged to occur when the outlet end of the dispenser is pressed onto a surface onto which the fluid is required to be dispensed. The valve member may be a rod which is tapered towards the outer end thereof so that the periphery of the rod is spring urged tightly into engagement with a circular valve seat around the outlet, which valve seat may be appropriately shaped or covered or otherwise formed to give good contact with the valve member. The valve member may be biased to the closed position by means of a spiral spring. Conveniently the valve member and the spiral spring may be formed integrally e.g. as a moulded plastics part.

The dispenser may be in the form of a hand-held pen, and a cap may be provided to fit tightly over the outlet end of the barrel when the pen is not in use.

The dispenser may be used for dispensing a correction fluid e.g. consisting of a dispersion of a finely divided pigment in a volatile solvent containing a dissolved coating resin and auxiliary ingredients such as suspension stabilisers and wetting agents may also be included.

The invention will now be described further by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic sectional view of one form of a dispenser implement according to the invention; and

Figures 2 + 3 are diagrammatic sectional views of part of a second embodiment.

Figure 4 is a sectional elevation of part of a third embodiment and

Figure 5 is a sectional elevation of part of a fourth embodiment.

The dispenser implement shown in Figure 1 is in the form of a hand-held pen and comprises a tubular barrel 1 of circular cross section. At a rear end of the barrel has a dome-shaped end 2 which is closed except for a small central hole 3. On the inside of the end 2 there are projecting prongs 4 and a disc 5 of porous material such as a dense foam plastics material is held in position on the prongs 4 over the hole 3. On the outside there is a peripheral rim 6 and an integrally formed cap 7 which can be pivoted, about a hinge joint 8, between a closed position as shown in which a central spike 9 engages and seals the hole 3, and an open position at which the hole 3 is freely open to the atmosphere.

At the opposite end of the barrel 1, there is a hollow tapered end piece 10 which is held in position by interengagement of screw threads 11. The end piece 10 tapers to a narrow outlet opening 12 which is bounded by a circular edge 13. Within the end piece 10 there is a valve member comprising a conically tapered moulded plastics rod 14 which extends at its smaller diameter end through the opening 12. At its larger diameter end it is formed integrally with one end of a moulded plastics spiral spring 15. The other end of the spring 15 bears against the adjacent end of the barrel 1 and is too wide to enter the barrel. The spring 15 normally urges the rod 14 to a position at which it fits tightly within the circular edge 13 thereby to seal the opening 12.

A push-fit cap 16 is provided which fits around the end piece 10 onto the end of the end piece 10 adjacent the barrel 1.

With the end piece 10 removed and the cap 7 closed, the barrel 1 is filled with correcting fluid of a conventional kind comprising a viscous suspension of a pigment in a solution of a resin in a volatile solvent. Two ball bearings 17 are inserted into the barrel 1 and the end piece 10 is screwed into position.

In use, the suspension in the barrel 1 is first agitated by shaking the pen. It will be noted that the interior of the barrel 1 is relatively free of crevices and projecting parts whereby the ball bearings 17 can freely move around and readily disturb any deposits of settled pigment. The pen is then turned upright with the rear end uppermost and the cap 7 is opened. The cap 16 is removed and the projecting tip of the rod 14 is pressed onto a surface to which correction fluid is to be dispensed. This causes the rod 14 to move upwardly against the spring 15 whereby fluid flows out of the outlet 12 onto the surface.

Since the interior of the barrel 1 is freely open to the atmosphere through the hole 3, correcting fluid can flow out of the hole 12 continuously as long as the tip of the rod is pressed. It is possible

to maintain a controlled rate of flow through the narrow gap which is defined between the tip of the rod 14 and the circular edge 13. When the rod 14 is lifted away from the surface the outlet 12 is immediately sealed and flow is cut off. The cap 7 can then be closed and the cap 16 can be replaced.

It will be seen that a relatively wide flow passage can be defined up to the circular edge 13 whereby a good rate of flow can be achieved even with a very viscous liquid. Moreover, since the fluid is maintained in liquid state within the barrel 1 up to the line of sealing contact between the edge 13 and rod 14 it will be appreciated that flow commences promptly when the tip of the rod 14 is pressed. When the tip of the rod 14 is released the outlet 12 is sealed promptly and positively so there is little tendency for there to be residual liquid which dries and leaves blocking deposits.

The arrangement of the cap 7 gives good exposure to the atmosphere when required to facilitate prolonged continuous flow yet this is achieved without use of mechanisms which intrude into the barrel 1. The pad 5 prevents inadvertent loss of fluid e.g. if the pen is shaken with the cap 7 open.

As an alternative to the pad 5, the device as shown in Figures 2 + 3 may be provided for the purpose of preventing the inadvertent loss of fluid if the pen is shaken with the cap 7 open. In the embodiment of Figures 2 + 3 the barrel 1 is provided at the end 2 with three or some other suitable number, of internal ribs 18. The ribs 18 are formed having a lip 19 at their forward ends so as to retain a third ball bearing 20 in the space 21 at the end 2 of the barrel 1. Preferably the ball bearing 20 is of the same diameter as the ball bearings 17 so that the number of differing parts of the pen is kept to a minimum. At the other end of each rib 18 is formed a wedge surface 22 whereby the ball bearing 20 may be held captive in the tapering socket space formed between the three wedge surfaces 22. When the cap 7 is closed the spike 9 prevents the ball bearing 20 from being retained by the wedge surfaces 22 so that it may freely move within the space 21 as the pen is shaken, as shown in Figure 2. However if the cap 7 is left open as shown in Figure 3, then on the commencement of shaking the pen, or if the pen is tilted upside down, the ball bearing 20 will move in space 21 and be engaged and retained by the wedge surfaces 22, thereby closing the hole 3 and preventing leakage of the fluid. Closing the cap 7 will disengage the ball bearing 20 from the wedge surfaces 22. The length of the ribs 18 is such that the movement of the ball bearing 20 is restricted to approximately 1mm, sufficient to agitate the fluid in the barrel 1.

Referring now to Figure 4 there is shown an alternative embodiment of the "nib" end of dispensing implement. In this embodiment the barrel 1 has a hollow tapered end piece 10 secured thereto as a push fit, or by screw threads as in the embodiment of Figure 1. The end piece 10 has a narrow outlet opening 12 bonded by a circular edge 13. Within the end piece 10 is a valve member comprising a moulded plastics rod 14 conically tapered towards its ends from a central part having a radial flange 23 therearound. One tip end 24 of the rod 14 fits tightly within the circular edge 13 to seal the opening 12 when the dispenser is not in use. The other end 25 has a soft metal compression spring 26 located thereon, one end of which bears against the flange 23 and the other end of which bears against an annular spring support 27 which is a push fit within the end piece 10. In certain cases, i.e. for certain viscosities of working fluid, the integrally moulded plastics material spring 15 may not be soft enough to give good application pressure without damage to the surface to which the dispensed fluid is to be applied. However if the spring is too soft proper sealing of the orifice 12 will not occur. In such circumstances the embodiment of Figure 4 as described above may provide a more acceptable working dispenser.

Referring now to Figure 5 there is shown an alternative embodiment of the "rear" end of dispensing implement, in which any risk of leakage of fluid when the implements as described in relation to Figures 1 to 3 are used, such as might occur when those embodiments are shaken or laid down with the flap inadvertently left open, is reduced even further. In this embodiment the barrel 1 is closed at the end except for a central hole 3 forming a seating for a conical valve member 28, the end of the barrel 1 being concave outwardly. A support ring 29, or separate protrusions if preferred, is formed on the inside of the barrel 1 to restrain movement of a valve base 30, which is formed integrally of moulded plastics material with a spring 31 and the valve member 28. In consequence the valve member 28 is resiliently biased into sealing contact with the valve seating hole 3. A deformable cap 32 is retained on the end of the barrel 1 by means of cooperating lips 33, 34 on the cap 32 and barrel 1 respectively, and a central spike 35 depends from the cap 32. The valve member 28 has a central recess 36 which has a diameter large enough to receive the end of the spike 35 therein but is smaller than the diameter of a ball bearing 37 disposed in the space 38 beneath the cap 32.

If the dispensing implement is held correctly in its upright working position the ball bearing 37 will roll to the bottom of the concave end of the barrel 1 and locate itself in the recess 36 in the valve

member 28. Depression of the cap 32 causes the spike 35 to contact the ball bearing 37 and the valve member 28 is pushed out of contact with the hole 3, thereby allowing air to enter or pass out of the interior of the barrel 1 depending upon the air pressure therein relative to ambient pressure. However if the implement is not in the correct upright operating position the ball bearing 37 will fall to the bottom of the space 38 and depression of the cap 32 will cause the spike 35 to enter the recess 36 but not operate the valve 28, 3. In consequence leakage of dispensing fluid from the implement is prevented whether the implement is in its operating position or not.

The pen can be used satisfactorily with fluids of a wide range of viscosities (say giving times of the order of 19 to 35 seconds) and also highly volatile solvents can be used. The pen can be manufactured easily and conveniently.

It is of course to be understood that the invention is not intended to be restricted to the details of the above embodiments which are described by way of example only.

For example the air inlets 3, shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 5 as being located at the opposite end of the dispenser from the outlet 12, may be provided at any other location on the dispenser. Also the air inlet 3 may be closed by a spring-loaded plunger of the type shown in Figure 4 for the outlet, the plunger being biased by a spring so as to close the inlet 3, and the simple application of thumb pressure to the plunger being used to vent the barrel 1.

Claims

1. A dispenser implement comprising an elongate barrel providing a reservoir for fluid to be dispensed, a dispense outlet in communication with the reservoir at one end of the barrel, a valve for controlling the flow of fluid through said outlet, said valve being normally biased to a closed position and an air inlet in communication with said reservoir, characterised in that said air inlet (3) is openable and closable to permit free admission of air from the atmosphere to the reservoir and said valve (12, 14) is movable to an open position independently of the opening of said air inlet (3).

2. A dispenser implement according to claim 1, characterised in that said air inlet (3) is at the opposed end of said barrel (1) from said dispense outlet (12).

3. A dispenser implement according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that said air inlet (3) is closable by means of a vent cap (7).

4. A dispenser implement according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that said air inlet (3) is closable by means of a spring-loaded plunger (28).

5. A dispenser implement according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that said valve (12, 14) comprises an elongate valve member (14) which extends through and externally of said dispense outlet (12) and is axially biased by a spring (15) to a position in which it engages a valve seat (13) around said dispense outlet (12).

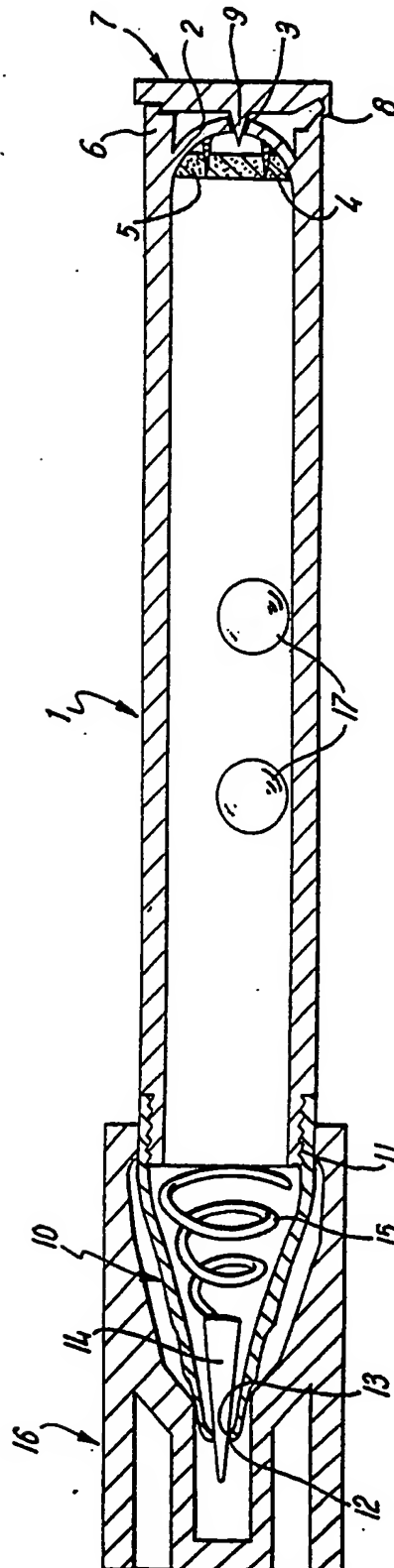
6. A dispenser implement according to claim 5, characterised in that said spring (15) is a spiral spring formed integrally with said valve member (14).

7. A dispenser implement according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that at least one rolling member (17) is provided in said barrel (1).

8. A dispenser implement according to claim 7, characterised in that a second rolling member (20) is provided in a part (21) of said barrel (1) adjacent said air inlet (3), retaining means (18) adapted to releasably retain said second rolling member (20) in an inlet closing position are provided, and air inlet closing means (7, 9) are provided to close said air inlet (3) and to move said second rolling member (20) out of said inlet closing position.

9. A dispenser implement according to any one of claims 1 to 7, characterised in that a porous fluid restricting element (5) is provided in said barrel (1) adjacent said inlet (3).

10. A dispenser implement according to any one of claims 1 to 9, characterised in that a cap (16) adapted to fit tightly over the outlet end of said barrel (1) is provided to be removably secured thereon when said dispenser implement is not in use.



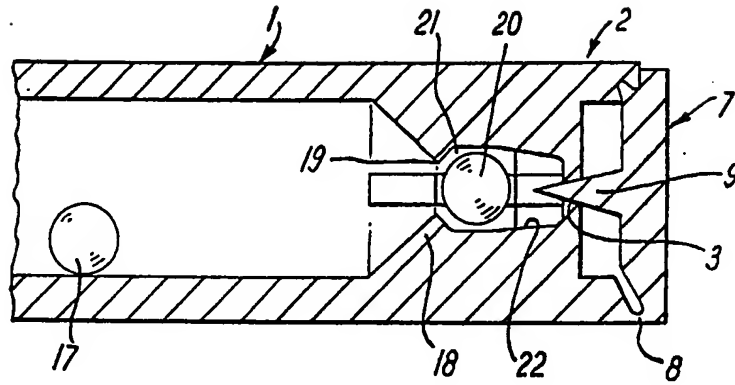


FIG. 2

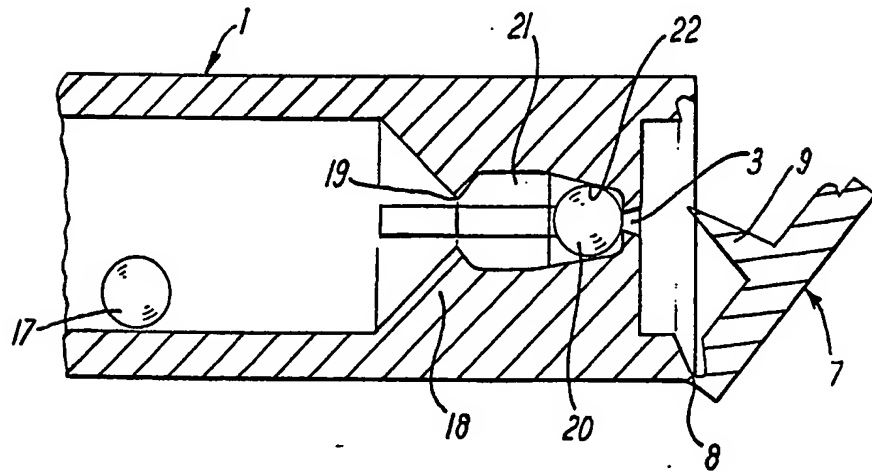


FIG. 3

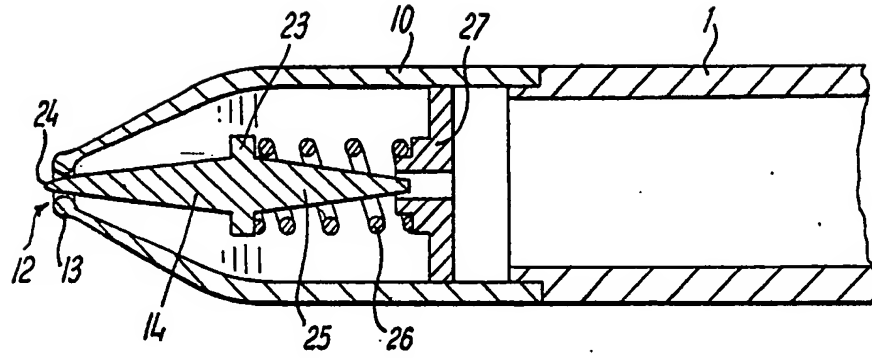


FIG. 4

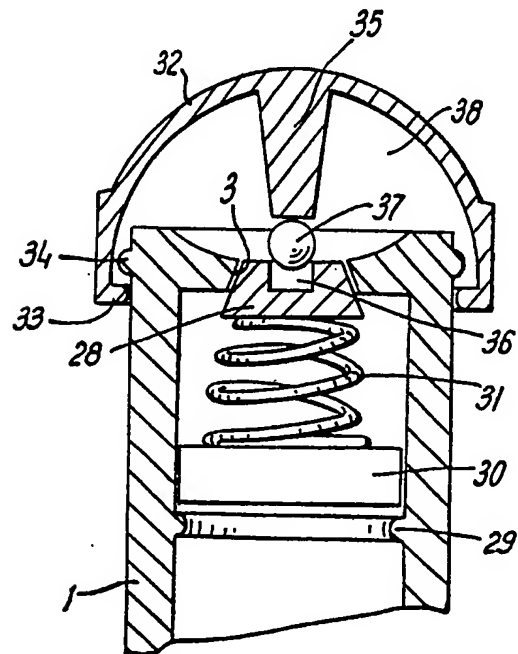


FIG. 5



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 87 30 7185

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	US-A-3 832 071 (CHANEY) * Column 2, line 52 - column 9, line 24 *	1-3,5	B 43 K 8/00 B 43 L 19/00 B 43 K 7/08
Y	---	6,7,9 10	
X	US-A- 748 383 (LANGILL) * Claims 1,2; figure *	1,2,4 5	
Y	US-A-3 680 968 (SCHWARTZMAN et al.) * Column 2, lines 5-37 *	6	
Y	FR-A-2 203 750 (CHERRIER) * Figure 1 *	7	
A	WO-A-8 504 375 (ALLMAN) * Page 7, lines 1-35 *	3	
Y	* Page 10 *	9	
Y	* Page 8, lines 2-6 *	10	
X	NL-A-7 108 297 (BOK) * Page 3, line 6 - page 5, line 35 *	1,2,5, 10	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13-10-1987	Examiner VAN OORSCHOT J.W.M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



EP 87 30 7185

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			Page 2
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A		3, 4, 8, 9	
A	--- NL-A-7 108 646 (BOK) * Page 6, lines 17-34 *	8	
A	--- FR-A-2 363 299 (L'OREAL) * Page 5, lines 14-16 *	7	
A	--- FR-A-1 045 469 (GOSSIAUX) * Page 2, column 1, lines 18-45 * -----	9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13-10-1987	Examiner VAN OORSCHOT J.W.M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	